NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1866.

WASHINGTON

THE CRISIS IN THE CABINET.

Attorney-General Speed's Letter of Besignation.

RESIGNATION OF CONTROLLER CLARKE.

The President Vetees the Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

BOTH HOUSES PASS IT OVER THE VETO.

The Vote in the Senate, 33 to 12; in the House, 104 to 33.

Letter from Gen. Dix Indorsing the Johnson Convention.

PROSPECTS FOR THE REVISED TARIFF BILL.

The Report of the Merchants' National Bank Committee.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 16, 1866 ATTORNEY-GENERAL SPEED'S RESIGNATION.

Attorney-General Speed this morning sent his resig-

but he has not the indorsement of Edgar Cowan, who will

The following is a copy of Mr. Speed's letter of resignation sent to the President this afternoon at 2 o'clock:

Sin: I berewith resign to you the office of Attorney Genera of the United States. Be good enough, Sir, to accept my thanks for the kindness, consideration and confidence you have JAMES SPEED.

The relations between Mr. Speed and the President have been personally mutual cordial, and friendly. Mr. Johnson. his duty to accept the resignation offered, takes occasion to tinue warm personal friends. The letter is necessarily short,

Rumors come afresh as to who will be Mr. Speed's succes sor. The Attorney-General is in no wise informed, neither do the most intimate friends of Mr. Johnson predict with any degree of certainty who it may be.

SECRETARIES HARLAN AND STANTON.

There is very little probability that either Secre- row, and the previous question moved. taries Stanton or Harlan will resign before the adjournment of

shall resign, but he and Secretary Harlan, acting under advice from the Union party, will remain until either is requested to

The name of ex-Gov. A. W. Randall, nominated to be Postmaster-General, is before the Senate Post-Office Committee. Many of the members are in favor of his confirmation; and, excepting his recent prominence as presiding officer of the Johnson Club, he would no doubt be confirmed. This is the main objection, and renders the result somewhat doubtful. If he should be rejected, it is said that the President will nominate Montgomery Blair. Gov. Randall is legally

RESIGNATION OF THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. We understand that the Hon. Freeman Clark, Controller of the Currency, sent in his resignation to the President this morning, to take effect at an early day, we believe or good authority, on Monday, the 23d inst. He has not in his etter assigned any reason for this act, but doubtless will do so

VETO OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL The President this afternoon returned to the House, with his objections, the bill to continue in force for two years which it proposes would not be consistent with the welfare of the country, and that it falls clearly within the reasons as signed on his veto of a similar measure in February tast.

THE VETO. The summary disposition of the veto in the Senate created considerable amusement. The friends of the President had been complaining of the want of courtesy shown to the Executive in the refusal to take up the Colorado veto; but there is no reason to gramble in this case, as the Freedman's Bureau hill was finally disposed of in less than an hour after

In the Senate Mr. Hendricks and Mr. Saulsbury delivered speeches in the accustomed democratic was the cry of "Question, question," from the Union members, and the result was 33 to 12. There was no excitement whatever. The veto seemed to have been fully expected, and nobody felt the least interest in it. With the thermometer at 99 in the Chamber, it was not thought worth while to get excited over so common a thing as a veto.

In the House to-day, after the expiration of the morn tion being the adoption of the majority report expelling Rouseau. Mr. Hale of New-York offered a substitute, simply censuring both Grinnell and Rousseau, and made a long speech in its favor. With the thermometer away up in the nineties in the reporters' gallery, Mr. Hale's speech w rather dry matter for one to listen to. About 2 o'clock, tee Veto Message was received from the President, vetoing the McPherson, read the Veto Message, occupying about 20 min. ates time in doing so. At the end of the reading, Mr. Eliot of Massachusetts made a motion that the message be laid over until to morrow, when he would move the previous question, allowing no debate. To this Mr. Niblack of Indiana objected, expressing a desire that the House would immediately proceed to the consideration of the Message. Mr. Le Blond agreed with Mr. Niblack Mr. Elliot replied that he had no objection; and so the main question was ordered. At this juncture Jack Rogers of New-Jersey stose and asked whether or not the question was de batable. Ancona and Johnson of Pennsylvania were fidgetty was announced, there was loud clapping of hands by Members

in the floor and persons in the galleries.

The Clerk began reading the Veto Message about 21 o'clock

lay mend of New-York voted to sustain the Veto. In 19 minutes the appearar pad certified to the businesse, and

opposing the Northern Pacific Railroad bill. When he shed Henry Wilson called up the Freedmen's Bureau bill, and the Democrats, somewhat astonished, tried to get a delay.

Johnson demanded the reading of the vete, and then moved a

postponement, but it was lost-13 to 31.

It was rumored that the President felt sure of sixteen votes

Saulsbury wasted some time in assaults upon the bill, going so far as to promise the next Presidency to Johnson for vetoing the bill; but it was no use; and at 5 p. m. it was passed— 33 to 12. In less than three hours after its reception by the

The House did not reach a vote in the Rousseau-Grinnell affair. Mr. Wilson of Ohio made a strong speech in favor of Rousseau's expulsion. To morrow Dawes, Garfield, Stevens nd will speak on the subject. The probability is that both will be censured.

THE JOHNSON CONVENTION.

Senator Doolittle is engaged in using his frank in sending letters to doubtful or conservative Republicans, explaining the objects of the Philadelphia Convention, and ask-

Secretary Stanton received one of Doolittle's epistles, but has not yet made a reply. Seward, Welles, and Speed have written answers, but Stanton remains silent. Mr. Doelittle having still in his memory a recollection of views expressed by Secretary Harlan, in his letter to the Randall Club serenading party of several weeks ago, has not yet written a letter

GEN. DIX INDORSES THE CONVENTION. Below is the reply of Gen. Dix to a letter sent by

MY DEAR SHE I have received the call signed by yourself and others for a National Union Convention in Philadelphia stitution, and that a persistence in such a policy must lead to the country. These and other considerations connected with the present unsatisfactory relations of the States to the Fed-eral Government, and to each other, render most finely and the general welfare. I am truly yours. John A. Dix.

It is rumored in Congressional circles that some of those Congressmen who helped defeat the Tariff bill think it probable that a bill making a per centage of from 15 to 20 per ongress before the end of the session. Some of the Free Trade Republicans are beginning to see their error in defeating the Tariff bill before Congress.

If the bill could be brought up again this session it would in in all probability be passed.

The Pacific Railroad bill was discussed with considerable earnestness in the Scoate to-day. Mr. Fessenden opposed it in a telling speech, showing that the financial con of the country was not such as to warrant the contem-

There is considerable speculation as to who will be journment. Senators Pomeroy, Wade and Sherman are men-tioned, but is conceded that the East should have it, as the President and Speaker of the House are both from the West. OFFICES TO BE FILLED.

There are 50,000 offices throughout the country, to which the President wishes to make new appointments, in addition to the vacancies in the 14 regiments of the Regular is a desperate one, and they hazard their an appearance chances of success. Unrestricted by Congress, offices can be distributed among the closely-contested Congressional districts, so as to throw the powerful weight of Government patronage and money against the Republican interest, and secure in the next Congress sufficient, with the Southern delegation, which Johnson has pledged himself shall be admitted at all events, to control the [Government in all its departments. It is an evident fact that the House is six to one in favor of remaining, provided the Senate

SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.

The bill for the regulation of the election of United States Senators will probably be called up in the House to-mor

The President has removed A. C. Sands, U. S. Marshal of the Southern District of Ohio, for political reasons, and appointed in his stead, on t D. Campbell, Col. Hickenloper of Cincinnati. FINANCIAL.

The following is the amount of public funds in the various United States depositories on the lat of May last, as officially furnished to the Committee on Banking and Currency: In the United States Treasury and Sub-Treasuries \$193,827,578; in National Banks, \$46,765,590; total. \$240,593,169. Of the above there was to the credit of the United States Treasury, disbursing officers \$48,515,170; total, \$240,593,169; distributed as follows: In the Treasury. &c., to the credit of the Treasurer, \$163,572,640; do. to credit of disbursing officers, \$00,254,931; total, \$193,827,578; in National banks to the credit of the Treasurer, \$22,505,352; in National banks to the credit of disbursing officers, \$18,250,239; total, \$46,765,591. THE TAX ON STATE BANKS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that although the tax of 10 per cent imposed by the act of lations paid out by them after July 1, 1866, is not actually repealed until the act of July, 13th inst., takes effect on the let of August next, yet, as it was clearly the intention of Condoes not provide specially for the manner of its payment, it will not be collected for the current month.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Brevet Major-Gen. J. W. Sprague, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Missouri, Arkansas and the Indian Territory, estimates the number of rations which will be required for issue in his district during August as follows: To whites, 60,000; to freedmen, 15,000.

TREATMENT OF FREEDMEN. From Helena, Arkansas, the two following affidavits, in substance, have been received by Gen. Howard, and indorsed by the Superintentent of that District, Capt. H.

Sweeney, thus:

Complaints of this discription are brought almost daily to
my office by freedmen, the whole testimony going to prove
tant no black man can get justice done him under any circum-

The freedmen in Coahoma and Bolivar County, Miss., are even worse off than when they were slaves. Charles Gregory of A. S. Dowd's plantation, Coahoma County, Miss., swears that his son Pleasants, aged 17, hurt a dog of Jack Cooper, a poor white, and, awed by threats, he (Pleasants) fied from the place with another freedman named Stamford; that the Sheriff of the County captured them both, opened court on the porch of Mr. Dowd's house, and, refusing evidence from the acc fined Pleasants \$50 and Stamford \$16. The fines were paid by Dowd, and they were bound over to him until that amount should be paid. Further, that at this mock trial Pleasants was severely beaten over the head with a pietol by Cooper, and the

CRIME IN SOUTH CAROLINA-PROTECTION NEEDED.

A petition has been received from the commandant of the Districts of Kershaw and Lancaster, South Carolina, asking that a Provost Court may be established, also asking for a garrison of cavalrymen, crime and disorder being on the for a garrison of cavalrymen, crime and disorder being on the increase since the troops were removed. Cavalry is of more service than infantry, as the District embraces 3,349 square miles. He cites cases of stealing, assault, murder, and minutely particularizes the case of the unmerciful flogging of two women by their employer, Joseph Allen. The petition comes favorably indorsed through the various sub-district and department commanders, including Gen. Scott of the Bureau. up to its reaching headquarters.

Alexander Sheppard, formerly a private in Co.C. Third United

States Colored Artillery, in the employ of Wm. St. Johns, Friars Point, Miss., swears that his employer and foreman, Riley, beat him repeateely in a cruel manner, because of his baying been a United States soldier; and, further, that on the 14th of June, 1866, while insensible from a beating, St. Johns took away his discharge paper from the service, and tore it lack, should have been killed, and their carcasses piled upon the grave of our martyred President, referred to with the

Gen. Gantt of Arkansas, formerly of the Rebel

the Freedman's Bureau is an indispensable agency in

call for a Convention of Southern Loyalists to advise as to the best means of securing a fair representation of that State on personal and pecuniary attention.

DIVIDEND OF THE PREEDMEN'S TRUST COMPANY The Freedmen's Saving and Trust Company have tion only 15 months, and they have now on deposit over

\$570,000. After the present crops are harvested it is estimated \$700,000 will be placed on deposit by freedmen. BUSINESS AT THE LAND OFFICE. The largest business done at any one land office ras dene last month at Boonesville, Mo.; 21,647 aeres were taken for actual settlement; 30,709 acres were sold at \$2 50 the acre: 17,503 acres were sold at \$1 35 the acre; total, 70,250 acres—bringing in each returns, \$10,844. The bush-

ments are rapidly being made.

HOT WEATHER. To-day has been the hottest of the season, the thernometer standing in the shade at 8 a. m., 89°, 12, noon, 99° (30 p. m., 104°, and 9 p. m., 96°,

ess at all the land offices is very brisk, indicating that settle

FISHING LICENSES IN THE BRITISH PROVINCES. The Hon. Sir Frederick Bruce has officially inormed the State Department that the Government of Prince Edward's Island has adopted the system heretofore announced fishing license, issued by either Canada, Nova Scotig, Newsecsor thereof to fish in the waters of all those Colonies.

REVIEW OF MARINES.

A grand inspection and review of marines took slage this evening at the Marine Barracks, witnessed by Sec tary Welles, Assistant Secretary Fexon, and many distinguished members of Corgress. The President was expected to be present, but owing to the extreme heat of the weather he did not arrived. Brig. Gen. Zeilin commanded

The joint Army and Navy Board of Harbor Defense, of which Rear Admirels C. H. Davis and J. A. Dahlgren, Major-Gen. J. G. Barnard and Brig Gen. L. E. Tower were members, which has been in session for several months at the Navy Department, was dissolved by order of the Secre-

FOREIGN POSTAGE.

The Post-Office Department gives notice that, from the 1st of July, letters posted in the United States and ad-dressed to the Dutch West Indies, Caracos, Saba, St. Eustament being optional with the sender. Hereafter the full postage to their destination upon letters transmitted, via be prepaid or not at the option of the senders. The single

The President has proclaimed the Treaty between the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations of Slavery shall never exist among them, and in consideration and their descendants, all the rights, privileges and imgive them each 40 acres of land on the same terms as the Choctaws and Chickssaws. The United States declare a general amnesty of all past offenses committed by these Indians, and restore them to all the civil rights which they enjoyed be fore they took part in the late Rebellion.

> XXXIXTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

EREVET PROMOTIONS—EDUCATION OF SOLDIERS.
Mr. Wilson (Mass.), from the Military Committee

further consideration of the resolution to inquire into the expediency of providing a system of education for soliders.

THE ISTHMUS ROCTE TO CALIFORNIA.

Mr. CONNESS (Cal.), from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads, reported back the communication of the Superintendent of the Observatory on the subject of the Isthmus route to California, with a recommendation that it be printed for the use of the Senate.

A resolution to print five thousand extra copies of the document was referred to the Committee on Printing.

MABLY HOPPITAL IN JAPAN

A bill for the erection of a marine hospital at Yokohama, Japan, was passed.

AN EVENING SESSION.

On motion of Mr. CLARK (N. H.), it was ordered that the Senate hold an Evening Session to morrow, for the consideration of bills from the Committee on Claims.

MONTANA A SURVEYING DISTRICT.

M. STEWARI (Mo.) called up the bill to erect the Territory of Montana into a surveying district; which was passed.

Mr. Stewart (Mo.) called up the bill to erect the Territory of Montana into a surveying district; which was passed.

Mr. Cresswell (Md.) called up a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare in a certified form and send to the next Congress all the laws regulating the collection of customs, rates of duty, etc.

Mr. Harris (N. Y.) inquired if the subject above named was not embraced in the bill recently passed to provide for the codification of all the laws of the United States.

Mr. Cresswell said there was a pressing necessity for the codification of the Treasury laws by themselves. The general codification of the Treasury laws by themselves. The general codification of the Sprague (R. I.) moved to refer the resolution to the Finance Committee, to report in December.

This was disagreed to.

The resolution was then passed.

COLAGE AND WRIGHTS.

Mr. SUNNER (Mass.), from the Select Committee on Coinage and Weights and Measures, reported favorably the following bills, all without amendment:

To authorize the use in post-offices of weights of the denomination of grammes.

To authorize the use of the metric system of weights and measures.

To authorize the President to appoint a special commissioner

reasures.

To authorize the President to appoint a special commissioner

measures.
To authorize the President to appoint a special commissioner to facilitate the adoption of a uniform coinage between the United States and foreign countries, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish to each State one set of standard weights and measures of the metric system.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. ANTHONY (R. I.) introduced a bill to regulate the Civil service of the United States, and to promote the proficiency thereof, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. This is identical with that of Mr. Jenckes of the House, and provides for competitive examinations.

BOUNTIES TO COLORED SOLDIERS.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a joint resolution amendatory of a joint resolution, entitled a resolution respecting bounties to colored soldiers, and the pension bounties and allowances to their heirs, approved June 15, 1896.

An amendment is made relative to its administration in the manner of collecting these claims.

THE MISSISSIPI BRIDGES.

The Senate bill surhorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi, at Quincy, Illinois, with the House amendments authorizing the construction of bridges at Prairie du Chien, Keckuk, Winora, and Dabuque, was announced from the House.

Mr. THUMBULL (III.) moved that the Senate concur in the

the House.
TRUMBULL (III.) moved that the Senate concur in the House amendments.

Mr. HENDERSON (Mo.) moved to refer the amendments to the
Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and it was so re-

Mr. Henderson (Mc.) moved to refer the amendments to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and it was so referred.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILEDAD.

At 1:20 p.m., the bill for the speedy completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad was taken up as the utinished business of Saurday.

Mr. Howard (Mich.) took the floor in reply to Mr. Sherman's argument of Saturday last against the bill. Mr. Sherman's argument of Saturday last against the bill. Mr. Sherman's argument of Saturday last against the bill. Mr. Sherman's argument of Saturday last against the bill. Mr. Sherman's principal objection was that the Northern Pacific road was to be a rival line to the Union Pacific road. He (Howard) did not so regard it. There was a space of not less than 625 did not so regard it. There was a space of not less than 625 did not so regard it. There was a space of not less than 625 did not so regard it. There was a space of not less than 625 did not so regard it. There was a space of not less than 625 did not so regard it. The object of the company without security. He (Howard) of dollars to the company without security. He (Howard) could not see upon what this statement was based.

Mr. SHEMMAN (Ohio said he got the date from the foill itself by actual computation. The exact amount was \$121,571,070.

Mr. HOWARD said that the estimate was \$121,571,070.

Mr. HOWARD said that the estimate was \$120,000 and the south side of this road.

Mr. SHEMMAN Spoke against the bill, elaborating the points made by him on Saturday.

Mr. MODOUGAL (Cal.) \$1,000 for in favor of the bill.

Mr. MORGAN, (N. Y.) good (the bill would be recommitted to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Williams (Oregon), Cray n., (N. H.), Ramsay (Minn.), Saulsbury (Del.), and Fersend on (Me.).

The religious of the continued by the House amounced the coling the disquession, the Clerk of the House amounced

Per oling the discussion, the Clerk of the House announced to action of the House in the Freedmen's Bureau bill.

Mr. Wilson moved that the Senair portrops the Pacific.

Railroad bill and proceed to the consideration of the bill rearried by the President.

Mr. Johnson (Ind.) asked if it was desired to have action on the veto teday?

Mr. Wilson said it was.

Mr. Johnson—I have not seen the message yet.

Mr. SUNSIM—It can be read.

Mr. JOHNSON said he should object to the consideration of the bill to-day. The motion to postpone the Pacific Railroad bill prevailed, and the Veto Message was read.

THE MESSAGE.

A careful examination of the bill passed by the two Hennes of Congress, entitled "an act to continue in force, and to amend an act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, and for other purposes," has convinced me that the legislation which it proposes would not be consistent with the welfare of the country, and that it falls clearly within the reasons assigned in my message of the 19th of February reasons assigned in my message of the 19th of February last, returning without my signature a similar measure which originated in the Senate. It is not my purpose to repeat the objections which I then urged They are yet fresh in your recollection, and can be readily examined as a part of the records of one branch of the National Legislature. Adhering to the principles set forth in that message, I now reaffirm them, and the line of policy therein indicated. The only ground upon which this kind of legislation can be justified is that of the war-making power. The act of which this bill is intended as amendatory, was passed during the existence of the war. By its own provisions it is to terminate within one year from the cessation of heatifities and the declaration of poace. It is, therefore, yet in existence, and it is likely it will continue in force as long as the freedmen may require the benefits of its provisions. It will certainly remain in operation as a law

proposed in he present bill, the one being civil and the other military.

By the sixth section of the bill herewith returned, certain proceedings by which the lands in the parishes of St. Helena and St. Luke, South Carolina, were sold and bid in, and afterward disposed of by the Tax Commissioners, are confined and ratified. By the 7th, eth, 9th, 10th and 11th sections provisions are made bylaw for the disposal of the land thus acquired to a particular class of citizens. While the quieting of titles is deemed very important and desirable, the discrimination in the Mill seems objectionable, as does also the attempt to confir upon the Commissioners judicial powers by which citizens of the United States are to be deprived of their property in a mode contrary to that provision of the Constitution which declares that no person shall be depreed of life, liberty or property without duproess of law. As a general principle such legislation is unsafe, navise, partial and unconstitutional. It may deprive pursons of their property who are equally deserving objects of the nation's bounty as those whom, by this legislation, Congresseeks to benefit. The title to the land thus to be portioned out to a favored class of citizens must depend upon the regularity of the tax sales under the law as it existed at the time of the sale, and no subsequent legislation can give validit to the rights thus acquired as against the original claimant. The attention of Congress is, therefore, invited to a more matre consideration of the measures proposed in these section of the bill.

Leonelusion, I again urge upon Congress the danger of

lakington, D. C., July 16, 1866. Andrew Jourson.

Is Cuain stated the question to be: Shall the bill pass, the obstions of the President not withstanding; if Johnson moved to postpone further consideration of the bill an inessage until to-morrow, which was disagreed to—Yis 13; Nays, 31, as follows:

And the second s

sed, the	President's objective:	HE BILL.	standing? It re-	
thopy, we, sudder, rk, nness, egin, swell, munds,	Fessenden, Fester, Grimes, Haws, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood.	Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Peland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, ates—33,	Spragoe, Stewart, Sumoer, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Willams, Wilson,	
chalew,	AGAINST GRAPIE, HENDRICKS,		Riddle, Saulsbury,	

COWAN, DIXON and Fright,

The Senate at 5:30 adjourned, the pending busines the Pacific Railroad bill, put aside to consider the veto

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.
Under the call of States for bile and point resolutions, the
llowing were introduced, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. TERRY (Mich.)—A billamendatory of the precaption by SIT. I shall we and homestead laws.

By Mr. Donnetty (Minn.)—Making a grant of lands to the State of Minnesota to aid in the construction of a branch rail-road from the waters of Lake Superior to the British pos-

sessions.

By Mr. Henderson (Oregon)—A bill coding the public lands to the several States in which they be.

TRANSPORTATION TO THE PACIFIC COAST.

The following joint resolution introduced by Mr. RAYMOND (N. Y.) on April 2, and which then went over under the rule, came up for consideration, and was read three times and passed:

PRE-EMPTION OF MINERAL LANDS.

Mr. Hight (cl.) introduced a bill to legalize the occupation of pullic mineral lands and extend the right of preemption thereto; which was read twice and referred to the Committee or Mines and Mining.

Mr. Wilson (lows) offered a resolution for the payment to the Hon. John L. Thomas, member from Maryland, of \$1,225.34, the amount of salary accraing between the 4th of March, 1855, and the 1st of August, 1865, the date of his election.

Mr. Pillitis (Md.) desired to offer an amendment to pay to Mr. E. H. Webster, the predecessor of Mr. Thomas, his salary as a member from the 4th of March, 1865, up to the date of his resignation.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Mr. KASSON (Iowa) offered a resolution, which was adopted directing the Secretary of State to communicate any information he has received from the United States Commissioner-General to the Paris Exposition in reference to international movements for the reform of coinage, weights, and measures.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, increasing the pay of the clerks to Committees of the House, from \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per day, for the time actually employed.

Mr. Cook (Ill.) at the request of Mr. Washburne (Ill.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, providing that the salaries of all officers and employes of the House, increased at the present session, shall not extend beyond the first day of the next-Congress.

Mr. Barken (Ill.), at the request of Mr. Allen, Chairman of the Post Office Committee, offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Printing to inquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the act of June 25, 1864. as directs the annual reports of the Postmaster-General of offers received and contracts made for conveying the malls not to be printed, or of repealing so much of the act of July 23, 1836, as requires each reports to be annually made to Congress.

Pensions Exemittee From Tax.

Mr. Inorrect. (Ill.) introduced a bill exempting pensions from the internal Revenue tax which was read three times

Mr. Farss outs (ill.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of War to farnish the House with copies of opinions given by members of the so-called Confederate States to Jefferson Davis at or about the time of the negotiations preceding the surrender of Johnston to Gen. Sherman concerning the effect of such surrender on the political rights of the people then in robelilon against the United States, and any other papers on the subject.

FARSWORTH rose to deep to get a vote upon the resolution,
Mr. Niblack, in order to get a vote upon the resolution,
moved to lay it on the table, and called for the yeas and nays.
The yeas and nays were taken, and resulted—Yeas, 8%,
Navs, 3%,
So the resolution was laid on the table.
EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.
The Speaker presented Executive communications as follows.

The SPEAKER presented Executive communications as follows:
From the Secretary of War, with papers in the case of Dorrance Atwater, which was referred to the Select Committee on the subject.
From the same, with a report of all brevet ranks conferred on officers of the Regular Army since April 12,1861, which was referred to the Commisteevan Military Affairs.
From the Secretary of the Interior, with a report of the Commissioner-General of the Land Office in reference to public lands within certain limits of California, which was referred on motion of Mr. Highy, to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

THE MEBCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.
Mr. HOOPER (Mass.), from the Committee on Banking and Currency, made a report in the case of the Merchants' National Hank, and asked that the report and documents therein referred to should be printed.

Mr. HOOPER (thought that unnecessary. The testimony covered over sixty pages, and the substance of it was embraced in the report.

paid; the bank claims that it is relieved from any responsibility, as the draft was received at the Sub-Treasury in payment of that amount, and was not protested for non-payment. There is said to be sufficient security for this draft in the passession of the Government.

The capital of the Venango Nationa' Bank was \$300,000 it seems to have been managed for the bonefit of Culver, Pena, & Co. of New-Forz, who had nearly all of the funds of the bank, their debt to the bank being over \$400,000. Under mendicircumstances the failure of Culver, Pena & Co. necessarily involved the failure of this bank. The law limiting the maximum of the aggregate loan of any party to 10 per centum of the capital of the bank was wholly disrequared in this case, as it was in the case of Bane & Co. by the Merchanta' National Bank. This is excused in both cases by the specious prateone that these debts were not loans, but balances doe from the parties. It should be stated that \$400,000 of Culver, Pena & Co.'s debt was for Government bonds which, as appeared by the testimony before the Committee, the bank claims were deposited by them for safe keeping, but were used by them without the authority of the bank.

Many of the national banks which were converted from State banks do not make proper exertion to withdraw their old circulation, and in many instances pay it out and take messures to continue it in circulation, thereby receiving the benefit of the old circulation and of the national corrency notes received from the Bureau of the Controller. It was atted to the Controller that the State circulation had been withdrawn again paying it out. In justice to be very large majority of national banks that are honestly conducted, it seems right to give in this report all the testimony the Committee had on this subject, though it is not so definite as they are not conducted to the strict letter of the law.

In conclusion, the Committee say they have performed the duty assigned to them in the resolution of the House, by an examination into the aff

Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific coast.

Messrs. Washdurke (III.) and Whosh objected.

The Honse resumed consideration of the report of the Select Committee in the case of the assault of Mr. Rouseau upon Mr. Grinnell.

Mr. Halk (N. Y.) addressed the House, arguing generally that the provocation given to Mr. Rouseau was such as, if not to justify the assault, at least to palliate it. He read from the evidence taken by the Committee to show that Mr. Rouseau had no knowledge that his friends were armed, and caused to be read by the Clerk the Isaguage attributed to Mr. Grinnell in The Congressional Globs, which, he said, had been modified from the language satually used. He claimed that when personal violence was resorted to under such provocation, no man could object to the act without examining himself to see whether outder similar provocation he might not be led to do much greater wrong and violence. He entirely discinimed any attempt at instituation, but put the whole case on the ground that it was merely a question for the discretion of the House. He had att actonished beyond measure at the fact that Mr. Grinnell was allowed to proceed in the we of the language in which he assailed Mr. Rouseau. He (Hale) had not felt it his business, inexperienced as he was in parliamentary rules, to call Mr. Grinnell to order. He supposed it was the duty of the Speaker to restrain such language. The Speaker, in stating afterward the line of ac-